Sample Test Questions

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1. A topical medication for rosacea-associated skin lesions is known as:
   a. Metronidazole gel
   b. Genteal gel
   c. Timolol solution
   d. Tobramycin ointment

   Answer: a

2. In addition to functioning as a temperature regulator, a protective barrier, and a sensory organ, skin also acts as a(n):
   a. neuroprotector
   b. immune organ
   c. intraocular pressure lowering organ
   d. ocular perfusion enhancer

   Answer: b

3. The outermost layer of skin is the:
   a. hypodermis
   b. dermis
   c. epidermis
   d. stratum basale

   Answer: c

4. The epidermis does not contain any:
   a. keratinocytes
   b. melanocytes
   c. hair follicles
   d. blood vessels

   Answer: d
5. The hypodermis contains variable amounts of:
   a. aqueous
   b. adipose
   c. antioxidant
   d. allergens

   Answer: b

6. The chronic condition that affects the convexities of the central aspects of the face is known as:
   a. Rosacea
   b. Herpes simplex
   c. Varicella
   d. Herpes Zoster

   Answer: a

7. Rosacea affects approximately how many Americans?
   a. 100 million
   b. 100 thousand
   c. 14 million
   d. 3 million

   Answer: c

8. Which of the following patients is at greatest risk for rosacea?
   a. An 80 year old black male
   b. A 21 year old black female
   c. A 12 year old white female
   d. A 38 year old white female

   Answer: d

9. Which of the following is a well-known trigger for an exacerbation of rosacea?
   a. sunlight
   b. orange juice
   c. darkness
   d. hypertension

   Answer: a
10. An early facial sign of pre-rosacea is:
   a. flushing
   b. plaques
   c. phyma
   d. pustules

   Answer: a

11. __________ disorders are diseases caused by the body producing an inappropriate immune response against its own tissues.
   a. granulomatous
   b. inflammatory
   c. auto-immune
   d. infectious

   Answer: c

12. You want your patient tested for Lupus. An appropriate test to order is:
   a. Antinuclear Antibody test (ANA)
   b. Tryptophan-rich prealbumin
   c. VDRL
   d. Angiotensin converting enzyme(ACE)

   Answer: a

13. You want your patient tested for Sarcoid. An appropriate test to order is:
   a. Antinuclear Antibody test (ANA)
   b. Tryptophan-rich prealbumin
   c. VDRL
   d. Angiotensin converting enzyme(ACE)

   Answer: d

14. Which of the following clinical signs is a hallmark of episcleritis?
   a. Circumlimbal flush
   b. Anterior chamber hyphema (hemorrhage)
   c. Sectoral redness (injection)
   d. Pupil miosis

   Answer: c
15. Treatment of a large, painful internal hordeolum in an otherwise healthy adult is BEST accomplished with:

   a. Triamcinolone (Kenalog) injection  
   b. Trifluridine 1% (Viroptic) solution 1 drop 4 x day for 5 days  
   c. Cephalexin 500mg PO bid for 7 days  
   d. Artificial tear drops 2 x day for 2 days  

   Answer: c

16. Which of the following BEST describes a typical chalazion?

   a. A painful lid bump caused by adenovirus infection  
   b. A painful lid bump caused by chlamydial infection  
   c. A painless, sterile (non-infectious) lid bump  
   d. A painless lid bump caused by herpes simplex infection  

   Answer: c

17. An infection of the lacrimal sac that typically presents with painful chemosis in the region of the nasal canthus is called:

   a. Dacryoadenitis  
   b. Episcleritis  
   c. External hordeolum  
   d. Dacryocystitis  

   Answer: d

18. Which is the MOST appropriate management of a patient with traumatic hyphema?

   a. Aspirin for pain, follow up in one week  
   b. Topical antibiotic drops 4 x day for 1 week  
   c. Sleep with head elevated, cycloplegic drops 3 x day, topical steroid drops every 2 hours  
   d. Immediate surgical consult  

   Answer: c
19. Which is the MOST important aspect of managing an ocular chemical burn?

a. Immediate irrigation
b. Pressure patching
c. Topical antibiotics
d. Topical steroids

Answer: a

20. An 18-year old male presents with symptoms of acute redness and photophobia in the left eye that began one day ago. Slit lamp examination of the left eye reveals circumlimbal flush, grade 3 cells in the anterior chamber, and keratic precipitates. The most likely ocular diagnosis is:

a. Anterior uveitis
b. Epidemic keratoconjunctivitis (EKC)
c. Bacterial conjunctivitis
d. Blepharitis

Answer: a